Health Canada Santé Canada

Your health and safety... our priority. *Votre santé et votre sécurité... notre priorité.*

Established Maximum Residue Limit EMRL2012-11

Fluopicolide

(publié aussi en français)

18 April 2012

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0819 (print)
1925-0827 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-29/2012-11E (print version)
H113-29/2012-11E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2012

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has established maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluopicolide on various commodities to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Corresponding MRLs were proposed in the consultation document published on 24 November 2010, Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2010-69, *Fluopicolide*. Appendix I summarizes the comment received and provides the PMRA's response.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs was also conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada. Appendix I summarizes the comment received as a result of the World Trade Organization consultation and provides the PMRA's response.

The comments received had no impact on the MRLs which are established as proposed in PMRL2010-69.

The following MRLs for fluopicolide take legal effect in Canada as of the publication date of this document.

Established Maximum Residue Limits for Fluopicolide

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Fluopicolide	2,6-dichloro-*N*-[[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]benzamide	16	Head lettuce, leaf lettuce
		4.1	Raisins
		1.6	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)
		1.4	Grapes
		0.5	Cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9)
		0.02	Tuberous and corm vegetables, except potatoes (Crop Subgroup 1D)

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are established for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

Appendix I

Comments received via the PMRL consultation:

The PMRA received comments from an American Commission representing growers regarding the MRL proposed for grapes. PMRL2010-69 stated that the 1.4 ppm MRL proposed for grapes in Canada was distinct from the 2.0 ppm American tolerance and that there were no established Codex MRLs for fluopicolide listed on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website. It was noted by the Commission that, despite the absence of fluopicolide MRLs on the Codex website, a 2.0 ppm MRL for grapes was established in 2010. The PMRA was requested to revise the proposed 1.4 ppm MRL for grapes to reflect the 2.0 ppm American tolerance and Codex MRL.

Comment received via the WTO consultation:

A foreign regulatory authority also commented on the proposed 1.4 ppm grape MRL for fluopicolide in Canada while referencing the corresponding 2.0 ppm American tolerance and Codex MRL. Canada was asked to provide the scientific justification for the proposed MRL.

PMRA Response

The justification for the proposed import MRLs is found in the corresponding Evaluation Report published to the Health Canada website under submission 2007-4677, as referenced in PMRL2010-69.

Canada establishes import MRLs based upon supporting residue trials conducted in accordance with the label directions in the exporting countries. American and European Union residue trial data were submitted in support of the MRL for imported grapes as summarized in Appendix I, Table 7 of the Evaluation Report.

When grapes from the American field trials were treated at a seasonal application rate of 387-449 g a.i./ha/season (0.8-fold maximum rate on the American label) and harvested at pre-harvest intervals of 20-21 days, the maximum fluopicolide residues were 1.1 ppm.

When the grapes from the European Union field trials were treated at 386-412 g a.i./ha/season (1-fold the label rate in Europe) and harvested at a pre-harvest interval of 20-22 days, which is shorter than the 28 day pre-harvest interval on the registered European label, the maximum fluopicolide residues were 1.2 ppm.

It should be noted that the PMRA received fewer trials from the European Union than the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the PMRA received four of the eight studies reviewed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency). When the residues from the American field trials were combined with the residues from the four European Union field trials, the MRL determined using the North American Free Trade Agreement calculator was 1.4 ppm. As this

calculated MRL covers the maximum residues expected in grapes, imported from the United States or the European Union, when treated according to the respective registered labels, there was no scientific justification to revise the proposed MRL from 1.4 ppm to 2.0 ppm.

The comments received had no impact on the MRL for grapes, which is established as proposed in PMRL2010-69.